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THE FARMERS' TRUST.

While Opposed to Trusts the Alliance is Forming a Big One

TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF FOOD

For the Poor Man—A Million Circulars Issued by the Reform and Alliance Press Bureaus Requesting Farmers to Hold Back their Wheat Crops—The News Printed a Few Days Ago Continued.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. E. W. Ayer, secretary to President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance and manager in this city of the Reform press bureau, which is also known as the "Alliance press bureau," said this afternoon that the work of sending out circulars designed to show the farmers of the country that it was to their advantage to hold back the wheat crop, was actively proceeding in this city as well as in St. Paul, Minn., which was chosen as one of the seats of operation because of its location in the great wheat belt. Mr. Ayer said that there have already been 400,000 of these circulars sent out from Washington and that during the next few days an average of 100,000 a day will be mailed until more than a million circulars altogether are issued. The circular, he said, will also be published in about two thousand weekly papers with which the bureau is connected. He remarked that he could not say of course that it was the circular which had brought about the result, but he had noticed in a recent market report that as a matter of fact the actual movement of wheat was 140 carloads less than had been estimated. Mr. Ayer said that the information that the issue of such a circular by alliance men was in contemplation became public prematurely about two weeks ago, when a circular in course of preparation was published in a newspaper.

A final decision to issue the circular had not at that time been reached, and many leading Alliance men were unaware of it, but it has since been finally determined upon. He explained that the executive committee of the Alliance had not yet decided on this matter, and that by the circular no order was given to the Alliance men to hold back their crop, this being contrary to the methods of the Alliance. What is done by this circular is to give the farmers information as to facts in regard to the world's wheat crop, with the suggestion that what some weeks later than the present time will bring a higher price.

OPPOSED TO TRUSTS.

And Yet the Farmers' Alliance Forms One of the Greatest of Trusts.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 23.—St. Paul has been made the headquarters of a national movement by the United Farmers' Alliances of the country to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States. At No. 317 Wabash street for several days a large force of employees have been engaged in sending out circulars with the view of having not only the Alliance men of the United States, but all classes of farmers keep back their wheat crop until the bears have all been killed off and prices have advanced to a high point. In other words the Alliance press bureau, the Reform press bureau and the State press bureau are working together, endeavoring to unite the farmers of the United States in a gigantic trust, in which the producers shall be the stockholders and by which the speculators and wheat buyers will be squeezed to the wall. The promoters of the farmers' wheat trust believe that four-fifths of the wheat can be held back by the farmers for from four to eight weeks, by which it is thought that prices will have gone skyward. The circular estimates the wheat crop of '91 in the United States at 500,000,000 bushels.

DONNELLY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 23.—President Ignatius Donnelly, of the Minnesota Alliance, has issued a circular to the members of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota, in which he disclaims any connection with the Mueller move for withholding part of the wheat crop to raise prices. By covert allusions to Pillsbury's wheat rings, etc., he casts cold water on the movement and leaves the inference that it is unauthorized, at the same time expressing his sympathy with any move to raise the price of wheat.

JEWISH RELIEF.

A Plan to Colonize the Jewish Refugees in America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—An appeal and plan of action with regard to Russian-Jewish emigration was to-day issued to the Jewish Alliance of America. The call asks that every member of the community give a little time and effort to guide Jewish emigrants where they can settle and make a living. Financial help will come from members of the alliance, from the Baron de Hirsch trust, and from the liberality of our community. The immediate purpose to be kept in view is the settlement of small Jewish communities throughout the country. Their plan is that the entire country shall be divided into districts selected by members appointed for that purpose. Each district shall be directly controlled by the branch organization in the principal city of the district.

THE RIGHT TO FURNISH TROOPS TO TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—In view of the possibility of a demand being made by Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, upon the President of the United States for United States troops to aid the State militia in suppressing the miners' outbreak, officers of the War Department have been looking into the legal aspect of the case. The result of the inquiry up to this point, while not conclusive, is sufficient to cast grave doubts upon the successful issue of such demand by the Governor. Section 4 of the fourth article of the constitution, provides that the President may render necessary assistance with troops upon the application of the Legislature of the State, or of the executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened. This is not understood to be the case at present in Tennessee.

WILL BLAINE ACCEPT?

A Significant Letter From His Confidential Friend, Joe Manley—If the Party Wants Him He Might Take the Nomination.

DETROIT, MICH., July 23.—The Tribune publishes the following: "Captain William A. Gavett, of this city, yesterday received an important letter from J. H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., in response to a letter written by him on the 18th instant. The subjects of inquiry on the part of Mr. Gavett were the health of Secretary James G. Blaine, and his attitude affecting the earnest desire of the multitude of his admirers in the Republican party that he become its standard bearer in 1892. The replies are especially significant when it is remembered that Mr. Manley has for years been a warm personal friend and political confidant and adviser of the distinguished Secretary of State. In effect Mr. Manley asserts that Mr. Blaine's health is almost fully regained, and that he will return to Washington in the fall with all his vigor and strength of both mind and body. He further states that Mr. Blaine cannot become a candidate for the Republican nomination, but that in his opinion, if the Republican party wants him for standard bearer in 1892, all it has to do is to nominate him and that he will accept."

A BLOODY WAR

Being Waged in Mexico—Starting News Just Comes to Light.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Unknown to the outside world a bloody war is raging in the mountains of Mexico. Such is the statement of Liberto and Toronto Marcor, young Mexican engineers who are in Chicago. The war is not one of revolution, but is one of even greater destruction, and news of it has hitherto been suppressed, it is said, because of possible bad effects on intending immigration. It has generally been supposed that with the death of the great leader of the Yaqui Indians, King Cajene, the Indian war in old Mexico had ceased. Such is by no means the case, say the Senors Marcor. Thousands of them are strongly entrenched in the impassable mountains of northwestern Mexico and the troops which are stationed at all the towns along the Yaqui river are powerless to reach them, or to protect the lives and property of the citizens.

In bands of fifty or more the Yaquis daily make unexpected descents upon the helpless people of the plain. Fierce battles with the troops follow, but before the latter can accomplish anything the savages escape to their mountain hiding places with renewed supplies of food and ammunition, generally carrying with them, too, a number of helpless women whose fate is never known. It being impossible to reach them, as they are so fortified as to form an entirely distinct country, no one knows of the life they lead, nor is the name of their new king known. This condition of things is said to be daily growing more alarming.

LIEUT. MEIGS' CASE.

The Secretary of the Navy Decides not to Establish a Dangerous Precedent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Lieut. John F. Meigs, U. S. N., has been ordered before the retiring board for examination as to his fitness for retirement from active duty.

This is the beginning of the end of a case that has lately interested naval officers to an unusual degree. Lieutenant Meigs, who is a son of Maj. Gen. M. O. Meigs, U. S. A., retired is regarded as an expert in ordnance matters, and has been in the service 29 years.

The law is very explicit in stipulating that a single defect in the physical condition of a candidate for promotion shall be sufficient to cause his retirement, but influential friends of Lieutenant Meigs made strong efforts to induce Secretary Tracy in his behalf to suspend the operation of the law in this case, in view of the excellence of Lieutenant Meigs' services, and of the fact that it would not militate against his work in his present line of duties. The law officers of the department, however, represented to the Secretary that an exception made in this case would constitute a dangerous precedent. The Secretary has sustained the views of the law officers.

Quarrelled About a Woman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—A special to the Post from Alexandria, Va., says: George S. Smith was shot and killed on the street here last night by Jefferson Phillips. The shooting was the result of a quarrel about a woman. Both men were white.

WHIST CONGRESS.

Various Steps Taken to Advance the Game. League Clubs to Contest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—The opening session of the American Whist Congress was held at Narragansett Pier, Monday. President Eugene S. Elliott, of Milwaukee, presided. It was voted to hold the next meeting in the East, from the 10th to the 23d of July, 1892, inclusive. A score card was adopted showing players' names, points, number of games and the average of each player, with a blank for remarks.

It was voted that the total scores of players in League clubs, commencing September 1, 1891, be reported by the corresponding secretaries by series of 100 games. Mr. Foster offered to the League a gold medal to be contested for by members of League clubs, to be awarded to the member having the highest total score in the first 500 games played by him between Sept. 1, 1891, and July 1, 1892.

MAY YET TAKE PLACE.

New Orleans Offers Fitzsimmons and Hall a Chance.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 23.—As announced in these dispatches last night, the Fitzsimmons-Hall contest is off so far as this State is concerned, but rumors are still rife that it will come off elsewhere. R. M. Frank, of the Olympic Club of New Orleans, is negotiating with these men, and hopes to secure them for his club during the late fall or early winter, probably in December. They will fight for a purse of \$9,000. If they go to New Orleans.

DEMOCRATS KICK.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Cincinnati

REPUDIATE THE PLATFORM

On Which Campbell is Running. Some Hard Things Said About the Candidates in the Debate—Manhood vs. Party Fealty and Manhood Wins—A Lively Meeting of the Club.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—The Enquirer (Dem.), prints the following:

The Young Men's Democratic Club last night repudiated the platform adopted by the Cleveland convention. The cause of the dissatisfaction was due to the free silver, graded tax and income planks.

At a meeting J. Marshall Smede, Esq., presented a resolution calling upon the club to endorse the ticket nominated at the Cleveland convention.

Frank Gorman at once offered an amendment to the effect that the words "and the platform" be inserted. In offering the amendment he stated that he was not in favor of the platform, but wanted the matter brought before the club. J. C. Clore amended the amendment by wanting the platform indorsed, with the exception of the free silver and graded tax and income planks.

A heated discussion followed, which lasted for over two hours and led to several very sharp personal attacks. The sentiment of the majority of the members was strongly against the platform. They desired that the club should go on record as simply indorsing the candidates and ignoring the platform.

The discussion of the subject rendered this impossible, and as the members became excited they said some rather hard things, not only concerning the platform itself, but of some of the candidates.

Mr. Mallon sought to calm the troubled waters by a conservative address looking toward the ignoring of the distasteful planks, but before he had finished he gave vent to his feelings, and in conclusion said:

"If we are banded together for the sole purpose of office-holding and political jobbery as are the Republicans then we must follow our leaders, but if we are banded together for the purpose of advancing our principles, as I know we are, then we must register ourselves as opposed to these planks in the State platform."

A CLEAR SHOWING.

At this point Mr. Robert Bowler, president of the club, left the chair and came out on the floor. Looking straight at Mr. James, the only champion of the plank, he opened up with:

"How is it possible for a young man of principle to be bound by that which he himself confesses to be wrong? How can any young man expect to be chosen for office who will be bound by decrees which he does not believe in?" Continuing, he reviewed the situation and showed why the planks had no business in the State platform. Concluding, he said:

"The club passed a resolution last March declaring against free silver, and that resolution must be sustained. We cannot afford to submit our ideas to the decree of any convention."

A. J. S. Rice moved that the whole question be laid on the table. A loud chorus of "Noes" greeted this motion, and cries for the vote on the amendment to the amendment followed. Mr. James made himself heard, and demanded a yea and nay vote, something that has seldom occurred in the club. The roll-call showed a tie vote, and the president declared the amendment lost because it had not been carried. The original amendment to endorse the platform was then read, and considerable disorder followed.

"I object to—" yelled Mr. James, but he got no farther.

"Keep your objection to yourself," yelled someone else.

"Let's vote. I demand a yea and nay vote," yelled Mr. James.

The roll was called and showed, as before, a tie vote, and the President declared the amendment lost. Mr. James was on his feet in a moment and took objections to the chairman's decision. Mr. Bowler decided that the point was not well taken, and Mr. James at once appealed from the decision.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT.

Followed the appeal. James demanded a yea and nay vote, but Chairman Bowler's decision was sustained by a unanimous vote, with the exception of Mr. James. The exceptions taken to the President's decision were based on the fact that he voted, which Mr. James claimed that he had no right to do. Mr. Bowler held that the presiding officer, when a member of an organization, had as much right to vote as any other member, and that the rule of a chairman voting only in case of a tie refers to presiding officers who are but ex-officio members of the body over which they preside. After the dispute on the amendments was settled the secretary began calling the roll on the original motion to indorse the candidates of the convention. When Mr. Gorman's name was reached he hesitated, but finally voted yea. Mr. Filler responded, "No," and glad of it, when his name was called. This was the only dissenting vote.

To Serve Papers on Rusk.

VIRGOQA, WIS., July 23.—An officer was sent here by the Attorney General to serve papers on Secretary Rusk today for his examination in the suits brought by the Democratic State administration to recover money alleged to have been received by ex-State Treasurers as interest on State deposits. It is claimed that during Governor Rusk's administration \$30,000 was left on deposit in a Virgoqa bank and he is to be examined as to this, the testimony to be used in the suit of the State against ex-State Treasurer McFetridge.

A Kansas Cyclone.

SALINA, KAN., July 23.—A small cyclone last evening visited Salina. The storm lasted but a short time, but was terrific in its force, doing much damage to telegraph and telephone wire. A number of houses were unroofed.

JUDGE PUGH THREATENED.

Warned Not to Go too Far in the Elliott Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—Desperate attempts have been made within the last two weeks to intimidate the Court and the prosecuting attorney in the trial of William J. Elliott for the murder of A. C. Osborn. Both Judge Pugh and Prosecutor Huling have been threatened with death because they have acted the part of honest, earnest and efficient officers of the law. The threats against Prosecutor Huling and Judge Pugh are of the most violent tenor. Prosecutor Huling some days ago received a postal card, which was written in a style resembling the rhetoric of Jack the Ripper. Care had been taken by the author of the threat to protect himself against discovery through his handwriting. The inscription on the postal card was printed in capital letters, not a word on it being written. It began by telling Mr. Huling he had "better look out," and continued at some length that he had better be careful or else his life would pay the penalty of his efforts to convict the Elliotts. Mr. Huling was very desirous of keeping the affair a secret for the present, and was successful in doing so until yesterday, when a reporter succeeded in getting at the facts by following up a rumor. Inquiry of Mr. Huling developed that he had not only received one, but several similar messages from the mysterious villain who sought to either intimidate him or take his life.

After some further inquiry it was learned that Judge Pugh was also a recipient of several threatening messages. He received a postal card nearly two weeks ago, addressed to Judge David F. Pugh, which read about as follows:

"Dave—You had better not go too far. The World article you would not admit for the defense, but you let the State have the Capital article. You and that skinny—of—(meaning the prosecutor) have had your say. Some one else may have theirs. This may end in murder yet."

There was another line or two on the card, which the gentleman who gave the information could not remember, and it was signed with four or five initials, which the informant also forgot.

The other threatening messages received by Judge Pugh at various times last week were of the same tenor. One of the postal cards was decorated with crude pictures of knives, swords and pistols. This card was signed "J. Ripper."

While Judge Pugh and Prosecutor Huling have said very little about the affair, it is reasonable to suppose that they are somewhat alarmed in consequence of the threats. It is not to be presumed that either the judge or the prosecutor have of late been indulging their meditations in midnight walks along dark streets, gazing at the star-speckled canopy above. Indeed, in view of the threats of the would-be assassins, both have shown remarkable courage to go to and from the court house without a constant body guard. As to who the author of the threat is, nothing is known, and the field is open for much conjecture. One of the messages, it is said, both in its signature and contents, indicates that it is the work of a secret organization.

It develops that the judge and prosecutor are having the affair investigated by detectives, and it is intimated that a clue has been found which will spring the greatest sensation of the celebrated murder trial.

ENDED IN MURDER.

A Bloody and Brutal Fight Between Rivals Near Monongahela City.

MONONGAHELA, CITY, PA., July 23.—This city is in a great state of excitement over a prize fight that turned into a murder. Harry Boyd and John Myford, living at Black Diamond, a mining town just outside of the city limits, had a quarrel several days ago about some trivial affair, though it is supposed jealousy over a girl was the real cause of their difference. After their first quarrel they were constantly bickering, and to-day it was decided that they should fight it out according to prize ring custom. The two, accompanied by several friends, pitched a ring, and stripped for the bare knuckle fight. They were both young fellows, and almost equally matched, though Boyd seemed to have the best of it in the way of science. Three terrific rounds were fought, at the end of which both men were bleeding profusely. Both men came up for the fourth round grimly, and it was evident they intended to do each other all possible harm. A few preliminary blows were struck, when Boyd, seizing an opening, rushed in and delivered a tremendous blow on Myford's neck just over the jugular. Myford staggered back a few steps and fell to the ground insensible. He was picked up by his friends, but never recovered consciousness, and expired an hour later. Boyd came to this city and surrendered himself. An quest will be held to-morrow.

Deer Creek Mine on Fire.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 23.—The mines of the Deer Creek Coal Company at Glen Rock are on fire. Smoke was discovered pouring from the main shaft early yesterday morning. Every effort was made to reach the flames, but the fire only seemed to increase. At noon it was decided to flood the mine, and it will close for weeks. The loss will probably be \$50,000. Fuel was supplied to the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, and to towns on that road. It is believed the fire started in the stable.

Abdin Palace Fire.

CAIRO, July 23.—The reception halls of the Abdin Palace, the harem and many articles of value were saved from the big fire to-day.

Is It Jack the Ripper?

PARIS, July 23.—Two murders, similar in character to those ascribed to "Jack the Ripper," have been committed in Marseilles within a week. A man giving an Italian name twice took rooms accompanied by the woman; in each case the woman was afterward found murdered, having been strangled and then mutilated. A letter sent to the police stated that these crimes were the beginning of a series.

"Husband, how do you feel this morning?" asked Mrs. Blaine. "I don't know," said I. "I haven't looked over the morning papers yet."

SENSIBLE MINERS

Resolve to Settle the Difficulty in Tennessee in a Lawful Manner.

THE MILITIA TO BE CALLED OFF

And the Convicts Permitted to Work Until the Extra Session of the Legislature Repeals the Convict Labor Law—The Men Take the Advice of their Leaders and Bloodshed is Happily Averted.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 23.—This morning the miners' committee left Knoxville for Coal Creek with the decision given by the Governor that if the convicts were allowed to be placed in the mines from which they had been evicted by the miners, the militia would be withdrawn and the Legislature would be convened in extra session for the purpose of taking such action as it saw fit on the convict lease system. Coal Creek was reached at 11 o'clock a. m., and the miners' committee and the Associated Press correspondent stepped from the train. A thousand miners were assembled to meet them. As soon as the committee alighted from the train a loud voice was heard: "All miners go to the big grove." The big grove was about a mile from the station and thither the large crowd rapidly made its way.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A rude platform was hastily constructed, and upon it was placed the committee and Hon. J. C. Williams, who represented the Knoxville arbitration committee. The crowd was called to order by a miner and two spokesmen of the committee related the incidents of their trip to meet the governor, how he received them and his decision. They stated that the committee had received concessions and that in their minds the miners ought to grant some.

This did not meet with anything like universal satisfaction, but the implicit confidence the miners have in their leaders was shown by the unanimous vote to accept the report of a committee on resolutions, which had been appointed, and which had been in session while the speakers were being heard.

FAIR RESOLUTIONS.

The gist of the resolutions was that the convicts should be returned to the mines, the miners guaranteeing that they would not be molested. The militia will then be ordered home. Sixty days will be allowed to convene the legislature, during which time no convicts shall be molested and no property shall be destroyed, and the miners, if necessary, will place guards to see that the promises are kept good.

The miners' committee returned to Knoxville at 5:45 p. m., and are now in conference with the governor and the Knoxville committee. One little incident noticed by the Associated Press man will show the discipline in effect and explain how well the miners were in the hands of the leaders. A burly, bluff miner stepped up to one of the leaders and said: "I want to change the number of my gun; I've swapped." Immediately out came a long list of names, opposite to each of which was the number of the winchester rifle which had been assigned.

The conference held to-night lasted three hours and ended without any visible result. Governor Buchanan declines to consider the proposition for an armistice, on the ground that it would be an implied compromise with a violation of the law that might ensue at the end of that time, in case the Legislature declined to comply with the demands of miners. The representatives of the miners disclaimed any threat and proposed to accompany the proposition with an explanation which would relieve it from such a construction.

The governor was firm, however, in his position and declined to yield. There is no longer any doubt but that the governor will return the convicts to the mines at Coal Creek and Briceville. It is only a question of how it will be done. The miners present at the conference express the opinion that if they are returned with only such guards as are necessary to keep them in custody, no militia, and placed in their stockades there will be no interference with them until the legislature has been convened and has acted upon the repeal of the lease system.

The Green Glass Blowers.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 23.—The National Green Glass Blowers Association of the United States and Canada completed its labors to-day and adjourned until next July when it will meet at Rochester, N. Y. The principal business transacted was the election of officers as follows: President, Louis Arrington, Massillon; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Taft, Lockport; Treasurer, Conrad Ant, Pittsburg, Pa. The questions of the eight-hour day and amalgamation with the Federation of Labor went over until next year.

Compelled to Resume Work.

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 23.—The strike of skilled laborers is evidently about over, although not yet formally declared off. The strike was maintained for eight weeks on slender resources and the men now find themselves compelled to resume work on such terms as the bosses may dictate.

Schmidt Sent to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—It was reported in April last that a naval captain named Schmidt had been condemned and executed in secret for selling the plans of the defenses of Cronstadt. It is now officially announced that Captain Schmidt has just been sentenced to banishment to Siberia. Captain Schmidt had fallen into the hands of usurpers, who induced him to sell the plans to a Jew who retained the bribe given for the plans by a foreign government.

Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 23.—Arrived—Fuerst, Bismarck and Trave from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 23.—Arrived—Minnesota from London.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived—Amsterdam from Amsterdam.

HORRIBLE SCENES ENACTED

By Crowds of Vicious Parisians While Waiting to Witness an Execution.

PARIS, July 23.—Horrible scenes have been witnessed during the past week on and about the Place de la Roquette, the place where criminals are guillotined. Crowds of the lowest of the low have assembled there every evening and have passed the night in the vicinity eagerly waiting to witness the execution of the murderers, Berland, and her accomplice, Dore.

On Saturday morning, as already cabled, a large crowd had gathered about the Place de la Roquette in expectation of seeing these people beheaded, but the execution was postponed on account of the marriage of Executioner Deibler's son and assistant to the daughter of a provincial executioner.

Since that time, Sunday morning excepted, the roughs and their consorts, as well as a certain number of people of a better class have gathered each morning about the prison and the execution place, singing, shouting, fighting and using obscene and profane language. This morning the crowds were more riotous and otherwise offensive than usual. The consequence was that the police were compelled to charge the crowds, making many arrests and somewhat clearing the air of the neighborhood. The gargottes, cafes and other public resorts of the neighborhood have throughout the week been booming in business as a result of this blood-thirsty expectancy, and when the police had charged and cleared the streets the officers had another and quite as lively a task in clearing out the most disorderly of these drinking places. Here again many arrests were made, and drunken men and drink-sodden women, yelling and fighting, were escorted to the police stations, soiling the very air through which they passed by the horrible language with which they profaned it.

INTERESTING FACTS

In Connection With the Reception of the Pappal Nuncio in France.

ROME, July 23.—In connection with the reception on Monday last to Mgr. Ferretti, the new Pappal Nuncio at Paris, by President Carnot, and in view of the Nuncio's announcement that he hoped to draw closer the ties existing between the Vatican and France, the following facts may be interesting: Mgr. Ferrata previously in leaving Rome in order to join the post assigned him, had a long conference with the pope, Cardinal Rampollo and Cardinal Potelli, the ex-Nuncio at Paris. Political subjects were touched upon at length. Mgr. Ferrata it is understood, as a result of these conferences, must have mapped out with the Pope a fixed and precise line of conduct for the application in France of the republican policy of Cardinal Lavigerie. The Vatican is absolutely decided, in spite of the threats and persuasions of the Monarchists, to continue the policy of adhesion to the republic in order to restore France to union and to religious and political pacification. All the authorities of the Holy See are of one mind on this point, and the renewal of the triple alliance will only give strength to this evolution, which will mark a new departure in the ecclesiastical policy of the Holy See.

The League Convention.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The League convention opened here to-day with a large attendance. Mr. Parnell, who was the presiding officer, was warmly cheered. Referring to Mr. Balfour's promise, as outlined, of a local government bill for Ireland, Mr. Parnell said that he would join with Mr. Timothy Healy in making it as comprehensive as possible. The convention adopted a programme, which included manhood suffrage, land law reform and the reinstatement of evicted tenants. During the course of the debate Mr. Parnell charged the Healyites with anxiety to take office and urged the Irish members of Parliament to take the most strict pledges not to accept office until Ireland had the most complete powers over her own destinies.

The Great Coffee Crop.

LONDON, July 23.—The Bureau of American Republics has received information from Guatemala that the coffee harvest for 1890 will reach 700,000 quintals, representing \$16,000,000. In ten years the production has more than doubled, and the price realized has more than quadrupled. The European markets, however, will be largely supplied from the Brazilian harvest, which is 9,000,000 bags this year. The harvest was 4,200,000 bags a year ago.

Great Damage by Flood.

VIENNA, July 24.—The serious floods which have prevailed for some time past in Moravia and Silesia have caused enormous damage to farms and crops. Bridges and roads have been swept away. The embankments of a section of a railroad in Silesia became sodden with water and suddenly collapsed as a train crowded with workmen was passing over it. The train turned completely over, seriously injuring all the workmen.

The Story Confirmed.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times confirms the story of the mutiny of the Coldstream Guards. It states that the work of the young men now composing the battalions, which was exceptionally severe during the German Emperor's visit, caused ill feeling when parade was ordered on Monday, but the officials quelled the disaffection and the battalions paraded as usual.

General Lockout Threatened.

LONDON, July 23.—The master tailors' association has decided to resort to a general lockout in Great Britain unless the strike in Liverpool ceases within a week.

Dom Pedro Improving.

PARIS, July 23.—The condition of Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, who is at Vichy suffering from an injury to one of his feet, is slightly improved.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers; slightly cooler; except stationary temperature at Cincinnati; winds becoming northwest.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

As furnished by C. SCHMIDT, druggist, Opera House corner.

7 a. m.	76	3 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	72	7 p. m.	78
1 p. m.	70	9 p. m.	76

Weather—Changeable.